### PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION

#### FOR THE

### Range Data System (RDS)



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# **Revision History**

Revision Level	Date Of Change	Summary Of Change  RFP version of the Specification	
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#### 1. Scope

This performance specification defines the performance requirements of the Range Data System that can be utilized to augment live training at homestations and small arms ranges. The purpose of the RDS is to provide a small range data communications capability to Ft Bliss and Ft Riley. RDS initial focused on instrumented participant data transport (such as position location and Tactical Engagement Simulation System (TESS) events). The RDS specification provides the government flexibility to apply the RDS to other range data types at a later date.

#### 1.1 Background

The increased sophistication of Live Collective training has increased the need for more and more data collection and dissemination across different training areas. The data requirements for even small unit training at a homestatition include Target Control (either Life Fire or Force on Force), Instrumentation, and Data (to include Voice over IP, video and file transfer).

The network must be spectrum agile. The Army cannot provide a training only spectrum allocation. The system must operate where training occurs, both CONUS and OCONUS. The Army Spectrum Management Office recommends a flexible solution that will operate in the VHF, UHF and the 1370 MHz to 1390 MHz DoD bands. An emerging spectrum resource that the training domain should also target is the VHF/UHF TV White Space bands under FCC Part 15 subpart H. This spectrum has acceptable propagation and general availability at Army Training locations. The system needs to support narrow, i.e 6.25 Khz, bandwidth to facility acquiring spectrum to support small training events. Data exchange, video and emerging waveforms require the system to support larger bandwidths.

The Player Unit must be a multi-tasker, supporting target control, instrumentation, and data with minimal hardware reconfiguration. Hardware subassemblies (such as RF and other boards, case components and connectors) should be interchangeable when hardware reconfiguration is required.

The system must support small unit training. The system foot print (what it takes to set up and support a small unit exercise) must be minimal. Setup must be rapid. Simplicity such that unit personnel can set up and run.

This Specification defines the performance characteristics for the Range Data System, hereon "RDS". The RDS provides a data (instrumentation and targetry) system for small ranges with potential expansion to support video, data and Voice over IP (VoIP) usage.

### 2 Applicable Documents

The following documents of issue, specifications, standards, and handbooks shown on the Document Summary List apply to the extent specified herein.

#### 2.1 General

The documents listed in this section are specified in Sections 3, 4, or 5 of this specification. This section does not include documents cited in other sections of this specification or recommended for additional information or as examples. While every effort has been made to ensure the completeness of this list, document users are cautioned that they must meet all specified requirements of documents cited in Sections 3, 4, or 5 of this specification, whether or not they are listed. All references are the base documents and all change notices released to the base document apply.

ICD Version 1.1	LT2 Player Unit CTIA Common Message Set ICD
ICD 200428	ICD for the Wireless Independent Target System (WITS)
ICD 3262-01	ICD for MILES Individual Weapon System (IWS)

Links to the following documents are available on the internet

(<u>www.publications.airlines.org</u>): Airline Transport Association Standard 300, Cases and Containers

(www.techstreet.com): EN 62262 Standard

(www.nema.org): NEMA IP Standard

# 3. System Performance Requirements

This System Specification defines Threshold (T) and Objective (O) requirements and capabilities of the Range Data System where performance levels may be tiered. All paragraphs without a T or O delineation are by default a Threshold requirement. The RDS shall provide a complete end-to-end hardware and software materiel solution to be the bidirectional interface between the LT2 exercise control (EXCON) and personnel equipped with Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) Tactical Engagement Simulation Systems (TESS). The RDS shall enable the command and status messaging associated with MILES type direct and indirect fire mission data sets, administrative MILES messaging, and real-time network management functions. The RDS shall provide the equipment (e.g. radios, antennas) and associated interface hardware for outfitting MILES equipped platforms, the associated network infrastructure used to capture and relay data across post fiber to an EXCON location. This specification allocates RDS functions as follows:

- a. Network Operation and Management.
- b. Network Infrastructure.
- c. Player Unit.

d. Peripheral Support

# 3.1 Network Operations and Management

3.1.1 Live Training Transformation Exercise Control (LT2 EXCON) Interface The RDS shall interface to and interoperate with the LT2 EXCON via the LT2 Player Unit CTIA Common Message Set ICD.

### 3.2 System Administrator/Network Management Functions

### 3.2.1 Configuration Utility

RDS will provide a web browser-based software utility for configuring and monitoring the Player Unit radio.

#### 3.2.1.1 Configuration Parameters

The utility will provide the ability to configure

- a. Center frequency.
- b. Channel bandwidth.
- c. Modulation type.
- d. Data bit rate.
- e. Maximum transmitting power level of the radio.
- f. Channel management.

# 3.2.1.2 Configuration Data Reports

The utility will report, at a minimum,

- a. Receiver Signal Strength Indication (RSSI).
- b. Alarm conditions (over temperature, transmitter power failure).
- c. Radio performance statistics (packets transmitted, packets received, and packets in error) in real time.

#### 3.2.2 System Messages.

In addition to the TESS messages, the RDS will provide the following messages to the LT2 EXCON:

- a. Player Unit low battery state.
- b. Player Unit out of communications state. Out of communications starts after a Player Unit has failed to proved a user configurable number of TSPI reports.
- c. Player Unit GPS accuracy state.
- d. Network monitoring and alarms

### 3.2.3 Duplicate Message Filtering

The system shall filter out duplicate messages (as applicable) prior to publishing to the LT2 XML port.

### 3.2.4 Gateway / Network Administration Workstation

The gateway / Network Administration Workstation(s) are located at the LT2 EXCON. The workstation interconnects the RDS to the LT2 EXCON. In addition, the workstation shall provide all required administrator functions to control and monitor the network. The workstation shall be

- a. No larger than 3 in x 12 in x 14 in.
- b. Capable of running on standard AC or 12V automobile power.
- c. Require no other hardware other than Ethernet cable(s), radio(s),  $Coax\ cable(s)$  and antenna(s).
- d. Provide network management functions such as configure; diagnose and optimize networks; monitoring; testing and fault management.

#### 3.3 Network Infrastructure

The RDS shall provide a network infrastructure that transfers MILES TESS interface data between Player Units located on vehicles and personnel moving within an exercise area and the LT2 EXCON. The RDS antenna may or may not be co-located at the same location as the EXCON. If the RDS is not co-located, data transport between the RDS and EXCON will be by fiber optics. The exercise area is 10 Km in open, Line of Sight conditions around the antenna node.

### 3.3.1 Spectrum and Bandwidth

- 3.3.1.1 **Tunable Resolution**: The Player Unit shall be software tunable to a resolution of 6.25 KHz across an entire band defined by hardware.
- 3.3.1.2 **Spectrum**: Player Unit shall provide the capability to maximize the PU ability to operate across all of the following frequency ranges: 138 MHz to 900 MHZ and 1370 MHz to 1390 MHz.
- 3.3.1.3 **Flexibility**: Internal RF modules may be use to achieve the spectrum agility. Validation: Examination.
- 3.3.1.4 **Reconfiguration**: Changing RF modules shall not require soldering or any other specialized skill set.
- 3.3.1.5 **Software Adjustable**: The Player Unit bandwidth shall be software adjustable from 6.25 KHz to 175 KHz (T) / 6 MHz (O) at all frequencies the Player Unit operates on.
- 3.3.1.6 **Data Transmission Rate**: At the 175 Khz bandwidth, the RDS Player Unit shall have a minimum 250 Kbps data transmission rate.

#### 3.3.2 TV White Space Certification

The Player Unit (as supported by the RDS) shall have certification for use in the TV White Space channels located between 172 MHz and 216 MHz at time of delivery.

#### 3.3.3 Software Programmable

The RDS shall have the capability to support multiple air interfaces such as Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying (GMSK) or Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) standards through software reprogramming. The RDS shall have the capability to support multiple Media Access Control (MAC) mechanisms and routing protocols including polling, CSMA, time-slots, and Ad Hoc, Peer-to-Peer Meshing through configuration changes or Software Upgrade.

3.3.4 Time Space Position Information (TSPI) and Event Reporting Rates
The RDS shall support the following message rate: 250 Player Units with a message every 15 seconds utilizing ≤ 25 KHz of bandwidth.

#### 3.3.5 Latency

The RDS shall have end to end latency from the TESS interface to the LT2 EXCON XML gateway of no greater than 5 seconds at 95% of the time for the reporting rates in paragraph 3.3.4.

#### 3.3.6 Encryption

The RDS shall be AES encryption capable.

### 3.3.7 European Telecommunications Standards Institute

The Player Unit (as supported by the RDS) shall have European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) certification under EN 300 113-1 standard at time of delivery.

#### 3.4 Player Unit

#### 3.4.1 Software Upgradeable

The Player Unit shall have the ability to upgrade all of its configurable radio/network parameters and software load (software, firmware, message tables, and programmable logic devices) through an Ethernet interface or over the air. This upgrade must not require any disassembly of the Player Unit.

#### 3.4.2 MILES TESS Interfaces

The Player Unit shall interface to the IWS (T) and the WITS (O) TESS devices in accordance with the Interface Control Documents (ICDs) listed below and shall pass TESS and exercise data bi-directionally between the TESS equipment worn by the soldier and vehicle to and from the LT2 EXCON.

ICD 200428 : ICD for the Wireless Independent Target System (WITS)

ICD 3262-01: ICD for MILES Individual Weapon System (IWS)

### 3.4.3 Player Unit Function Characteristics

- 3.4.3.1 **GPS:** The Player Unit shall include an integrated capability to determine its GPS position and transmit its Time Space Position Information (TSPI) to the LT2 EXCON.
- 3.4.3.2 **Tilt Sensor**: The Player Unit shall include an internal, integrated 3-axis tilt sensor for detecting the attitude (roll, pitch and yaw) of the unit relative to the earth. The sensor shall have a minimum accuracy of +/- 25 degrees.
- 3.4.3.3 **Emergency Button:** The Player Unit shall include support for a "911" activation mechanism so that a soldier can signal for help in an emergency. The mechanism shall be quickly accessible during an emergency.

# 3.4.4 Player Unit Physical Characteristics

# 3.4.4.1 **Battery**

a. **Battery Life**: The Player Unit, when not connected to a TESS device and worn by an individual, shall have a minimum of 24 hours battery.

- b. **CECOM Approval**: The Dismounted Kit shall include an external rechargeable battery approved for use by the U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM).
- c. **Recharging**: RDS shall provide a battery recharging capability. The battery recharger shall work when the battery is separate from the Player Unit.
- 3.4.4.3 Water and Dust: The Player Unit shall meet NEMA IP67 Standards.
- 3.4.4.4 **Interface Port**: The Player Unit shall have one each Ethernet, RS 232 and USB interface support and port.

#### 3.4.4.5 Dismounted Usage

RDS shall include repositionable cases/pouches compatible with MILES IWS and designed to be a least intrusive solution to the Soldier. Note, no vehicle installation kit is required under this RDS effort.

- 3.4.4.6 **Weight**: The Player Unit weight shall not exceed 2 pounds (not including battery, cables, case/pouch). Battery, case and cables shall not exceed 2 pounds.
- 3.4.4.7 Size: The Player Unit shall not exceed 6.0 x 3.5 x 1.5 inches.

#### 3.4.4.8 Modularity

- a. The Player Unit shall be capable of switching RF modules and external ports using common subassemblies.
- b. The Player Unit design shall be capable of supporting added functionality with maximum reuse of common subassemblies and COTS components.

# 3.5 Peripheral Support

RDS shall have a battery charging capability to charge batteries used by all RDS components.

#### 3.6 Environmental

RDS equipment shall be capable of operation from –20 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

### 3.7 Packaging

3.7.1 **Transportability**: The RDS equipment shall be packaged allowing transport in or towed by a HMMWV or commercial truck (i.e. F250 type).

#### 3.7.2 Ruggedization

- a. In addition to the Player Unit requirements defined in a previous paragraph, all RDS electronic equipment shall meet the IK code 07 as defined in the standard EN 62262.
- b. Cables and equipment shall be resistant to damage during installation, removal, and usage in the harsh military training environment.

#### 3.7.3 Transit Cases:

- a. Transit cases shall be used to protect equipment components during transportation, storage, and handling.
- b. Transit cases shall be built to comply with ATA SPEC 300, Category I container and shall provide protected areas for attachment of all hardware. Top and bottom case surfaces shall be interlocking.
- c. If transit cases with all components require a two-person or more lift, they shall have handles on all four sides. The maximum weight of a transit case (and contents) shall not exceed 154 pounds.

### 3.8 Electromagnetic Environment

### 3.8.1 Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

All equipment shall operate in the electromagnetic environment described below without being a source of electromagnetic interference or a victim of site/location generated electromagnetic emissions, whether radiated or conducted. The electromagnetic environment expected at the utilization sites is a high electromagnetic noise environment for radiated energy. The equipment site is an active military training range with an active airfield operation. The equipment site contains electromagnetic effects from licensed/authorized radio frequency emitters, lightning storms, power line transients, and electrostatic fields generated by human operators and maintainers. Thus, considerable electromagnetic emissions from numerous electromagnetic emitter sources, both intentional (i.e. radar, radio both fixed and mobile) and unintentional (i.e. ignition noise), will be adjacent to the equipment. The RDS shall meet FCC and NTIA E3 standards.

### 3.8.2 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

The RDS shall be electromagnetically compatible with itself and adjacent electrical, electromechanical, and electronic equipment at the installation site. The RDS shall be electromagnetically compatible with itself such that system operational performance requirements can be met.

# 3.9 System Safety

#### 3.9.1 Environmental Safety

The RDS shall be safe to operate and maintain and present no uncontrolled safety, health, or environmental hazards to operators and maintainers throughout the life cycle of the system. The system shall provide failsafe features for safety of personnel during installation, operation, maintenance, testing, support activities, and disposal. COTS equipment shall be certified as meeting the requirements of a nationally accredited safety-testing laboratory for its intended use (i.e., UL, etc.), or host nation equivalent. Training equipment that can be mistaken for tactical equipment shall be marked "FOR TRAINING USE ONLY".

#### 3.9.2 Electrical Safety

Electrical circuitry and installation shall comply with the requirements of the National Electric Code (ANSI/NFPA 70). Applicable danger, caution, and warning signs shall be designed and installed in accordance with ANSI Z535.3 and ANSI Z535.4 to warn user personnel of specific hazards such as voltage, current, and thermal. Batteries shall be sufficiently separated from electronic components to prevent damage from corrosion.

#### 3.9.3 Hazardous Materials

The RDS shall use non-toxic/environmentally acceptable alternatives whenever possible from a cost effectiveness and operational point of view. The system shall not incorporate hazardous material, such as asbestos; glass fiber materials (as the outer surface or covering on cables, wire, or other items where they may cause skin irritation to operating personnel); Halon or other Ozone-depleting substances; or Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) materials within crew or personnel occupied compartments. When maintenance procedures require access to glass fibers, such as insulation, the contractor shall install a caution note alerting maintenance personnel. The system shall preclude exposure of personnel or the environment to excessive levels of toxic, carcinogenic, or otherwise hazardous materials as defined by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of Transportation (DOT).

# 3.9.4 Personnel Safety

The RDS shall provide maximum safety to personnel and system equipment when installing, operating, adjusting and maintaining the equipment. Cables shall be minimized and located to preclude tripping hazards or damage to cables. All equipment shall conform to MIL-STD-1474 noise limits. The design of the equipment shall provide user personnel maximum access and safety while operating and maintaining the equipment. Equipment and transit cases housing equipment shall be designed, installed, and labeled so that it can be removed, handled, and lifted safely.

#### 3.9.5 Mechanical Safety

Moving parts shall be guarded or provided with safety devices to prevent mechanical injury to operator and maintenance personnel. Edges and corners shall be rounded and free from burrs. Center of gravity shall be such that system/equipment is stable and easy to handle.

### 3.9.6 Antenna Safety

- 3.9.6.1 **Antenna Tips**: Antenna tips or other sharp rods shall have tip caps or other suitable design fixture to prevent puncture hazards to eyes, etc., where personnel are likely to be exposed to such hazards.
- 3.9.6.2 **Insulation**: Where design considerations permit, antennas shall be coated with a dielectric material to insulate against at least 10,000 volts Root Mean Squared (RMS).
- 3.9.6.3 **Lightning Protection**: To assure adequate lightning protection, the following design features are required for all fixed, semi-permanent, and mobile facilities that incorporate antenna tower/masts:
  - a. Antenna masts must incorporate a ground stud with the necessary hardware to permit secure attachment of a ground strap/rod.
  - b. Lead-in wires require discharge units (lightning arrestors) on each conductor or enclosure in a continuous metallic shield that is effectively grounded; coaxial cable lead-in may be used as is if the outer shields are grounded at both ends.

#### 3.9.7 RF Safety

The system design shall protect personnel, fuels, and ordnance from hazardous effects of electromagnetic radiation. Antennas and other devices that carry sufficient RF voltage to burn or injure personnel shall be protected from accidental contact in the same manner as for AC voltages. Microwave or RF radiation signs shall be permanently affixed to warn personnel of danger zones. Transmitters shall comply with the maximum permissible exposure (MPE) limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure.

#### 4.0 Verification

This section includes all verifications to be performed during acceptance testing to determine that the system offered for acceptance conforms to all requirements in section 3.0 of this specification.

Unless otherwise specified, all inspections shall be performed in prevailing environmental conditions that define normal range operations.

#### Methods of Verification include:

- a) **Analysis**. An element of verification that uses established technical or mathematical models or simulations, algorithms, charts, graphs, circuit diagrams, or other specific scientific principles and procedures to provide evidence that state requirements were met.
- b) **Demonstration**. An element of verification that generally denoted the actual operation, adjustment, or re-configuration of items to provide evidence that the

designed functions were accomplished under specific scenarios. The items may be instrumented and quantitative limits of performance monitored.

- c) **Test**. An element of verification and inspection that generally denoted the determination, by technical means, of the properties or elements of items, including functional operation, and involves the application of established scientific principles and procedures. Testing to be performed at contractor's facility will be referred as TF and at On-Site exercise location as TOS.
- d) **Examination**. An element of verification and inspection consisting of investigation, without the use of special laboratory appliances or procedures, of items to determine conformance to those specified requirements which can be determined by such investigations. Examination is generally nondestructive and typically includes the use of sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste; simple physical manipulation; mechanical and electrical gauging and measurement; and other forms of investigation. Examination may include Certificates of Compliance. Certification is an element of verification that generally denotes or documents the prior conduct of formal test verification, and relies on documented test results, performance data, analytical data, or vendor documentation. The items require that the contractor certify that the requirements have been met.

METHOD OF VERIFICATION			
REQUIREME NT PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH TITLE	QUALIFICATI ON METHODS	
Error! Reference source not found.	Network Operations and Management	-	
3.1.1	Live Training Transformation Exercise Control (LT2 EXCON) Interface	E,T	
3.2	System Administrator/Network Management Functions	D,T	
3.2.1	Configuration Utility	A,D,E,T	
3.2.1.1	The utility will provide the ability to configure	D,E,T	
3.2.1.2	The utility will report, at a minimum	D,E,T	

METHOD OF VERIFICATION			
REQUIREME NT PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH TITLE	QUALIFICATI ON METHODS	
3.2.2	System Messages	D,E,T	
3.2.3	Duplicate Message Filtering	D,E,T	
3.2.4	Gateway/Network Administration Workstation	D,E,T	
3.3	Network Infrastructure	A,D,E,T	
3.3.1	Spectrum and Bandwidth	A,D,E,T	
3.3.1.1	Tunable Resolution	A,D,E,T	
3.3.1.2	Spectrum	A,D,E,T	
3.3.1.3	Flexibility	A,D,E,T	
3.3.1.4	Reconfiguration	D,E,T	
3.3.1.5	Software Adjustable	D,E,T	
3.3.1.6	Data Transmission Rate	A,D,E,T	
3.3.2	TV White Space Certification	A,D,E,T	
3.3.3	Software Programmable	A,D,E,T	
3.3.4	Time Space Position Information (TSPI) and Event Reporting Rates	A,D,E,T	
3.3.5	Latency	A,D,E,T	
3.3.6	Encryption	A,D,E,T	
3.3.7	European Telecommunications Standards Institute	A,D,E,T	
3.4	Player Unit	A,D,E,T	
3.4.1	Software Upgradeable	A,D,E,T	

METHOD OF VERIFICATION			
REQUIREME NT PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH TITLE	QUALIFICATI ON METHODS	
3.4.2	MILES TESS Interfaces	A,D,E,T	
3.4.3	Player Unit Function Characteristics	A,D,E,T	
3.4.3.1	GPS	A,D,E,T	
3.4.3.2	Tilt Sensor	A,D,E,T	
3.4.3.3	Emergency Button	A,D,E,T	
3.4.4	Player Unit Physical Characteristics	A,D,E,T	
3.4.4.1	Battery	A,D,E,T	
3.4.4.3	Water and Dust	A,D,E,T	
3.4.4.4	Interface Port	A,D,E,T	
3.4.4.5	Dismounted Usage	A,D,E,T	
3.4.4.6	Weight	E,T	
3.4.4.7	Size	E,T	
3.4.4.8	Modularity	A,D,E	
3.5	Peripheral Support	A,D,E,T	
3.6	Environment	A,D,E,T	
3.7	Packaging	A,D,E,T	
3.7.1	Transportability	A,D,E,T	
3.7.1	Transit Cases	A,D,E,T	
3.7.2	Ruggedization	A,D,E,T	
3.8	Electromagnetic Environment	A,D,E,T	

METHOD OF VERIFICATION		
REQUIREME NT PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH TITLE	QUALIFICATI ON METHODS
3.8.1	Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)	A,D,E,T
3.8.2	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	A,D,E,T
3.9	System Safety	A,D,E,T
3.9.1	Environmental Safety	A,D,E,T
3.9.2	Electrical Safety	A,D,E,T
3.9.3	Hazardous Materials	A,D,E,T
3.9.4	Personnel Safety	A,D,E,T
3.9.5	Mechanical Safety	A,D,E,T
3.9.6	Antenna Safety	A,D,E,T
3.9.6.1	Antenna Tips	A,D,E,T
3.9.6.2	Insulation	A,D,E,T
3.9.6.3	Lightning Protection	A,D,E,T
3.9.7	RF Safety	A,D,E,T

4.1 **Methods of Verification**: Each specification in paragraph 3 of this document indicated the method of verification the government will use.

# 5. Acronyms

AR: Army Regulation

BAM: Basic Accreditation Manual.

Board Level: Boards and other sub-assemblies that make up a Component.

CACTF: Combined Arms Collective Training Facility

COTS: Commercial fff the Shelf

Component: Self contained items of the IRS such as laptops, Player Units, Antenna, and Antenna Mast. In the RDS effort, components are replaced at the field location.

CTIA: Common Training Instrumentation Architecture

Day: In this SOW, Day references Calendar Days

DIACAP: DoD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process

DoD: Department Of Defense

DoT: Department of Transportation

**DSL: Document Summary List** 

E<sup>3:</sup> Electromagnetic Environmental Effects

**EMC**: Electromagnetic Compatibility

EME: Electromagnetic Environment

EMI: Electronmagnetic Interference

**EXCON: Exercise Control** 

HITS: Homestation Instrumentation Training System

HMMWV: High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

IA: Information Assurance

IAVA: Information Assurance & Vulnerability Alert

IAW: In Accordance With

IP: Internet Protocol

ICD: Interface Control Document

LCCS: Life Cycle Contractor Support

IUID: Item Unique Identification

IWS: Individual Weapon Systems

LT2: Live Training Transformation

MILES: Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System

**NET: New Equipment Training** 

NDI: Non-developmental Items

(O): Objective Requirement

PDD: Product Definition Data

PEO STRI: Program Executive Office for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

PIT: Platform Information Technology

PM TRADE: Project Manager Training Devices

RDS: Range Data System

RF: Radio Frequency

RMS: Root Mean Squared

RSSI: Received Signal Strength Indicator

RTCA: Real-Time Casualty Assessment

SAR: Safety Assessment Report

SOW: Statement of Work

STIG: Security Technical Implementation Guide

Subassembly: a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity. In the RDS effort, subassemblies are replaced at the depot.

(T): Threshold Requirement

TESS: Tactical Engagement Simulation

TRR: Test Readiness Review

TSPI: Time Space Position Information

UID: Unique Identification

WFF: Warfighter Focus